

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XXII, No. 12

EMPRESS. ALTA. THURSDAY, Aug. 16th, 1934

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

Empress—
Sunday School, 10:30 a.m.
Church Service, 11:30 a.m.
Aug. 5th and 19th:
Wainfleet, 2 p.m.
Mayfield, 4:00 p.m.
Aug. 12th and 26th:
Hindless, 2 p.m.
Social Plains, 4 p.m.
Rev. A. J. Law, B.A., Pastor

Prairie Prunes

Prune, the plant with high sugar content, have been closely associated with the white man's occupation of the Canadian prairies. Dried prunes and apricots from California and dried apples from Ontario were chief sources of fruits for the pioneer rancher's table. The apple tree has been made to feel at home in the garden of the prairie dweller. Shall prunes, or a substitute therefore do like wise?

A study of this possibility is underway at the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba. The first discovery is that leading commercial varieties of the European prune plants, such as the common Italian prune are decidedly tender. The first encouragement is that the lowest member of the plum tribe native to Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the sand cherry, possesses a number of factors required.

The sand cherry is native, abundantly hardy, comparatively drought-resistant. It is low growing, therefore not affected by heavy winds, and being bushy it tends to hold the snow. The fruit tends to dry up on the bushes and cling to the twigs for many weeks after ripening, and the seedlings vary in sugar content, some being

Hospital Notes

Mrs. Miles Fitzpatrick, of Ixora, is progressing favorably following a serious operation.
Mrs. Hack, of Prelate, will soon be discharged from the hospital.
Mrs. G. Reich, of Leader, is progressing nicely.
Loys Pollock, of Prelate, has been admitted to the hospital for treatment.

quite sweet. Finally, there is the important consideration that the sand cherry tends to take fruitfully the pollen of many kinds of plums and cherries. Fruit breeding at the Morden Station includes a heavy attack on the sand cherry and commercial prune pollen is used, some through the co-operation of the Summerland Station of the Okanagan Valley, and some from the prune trees grown in pots.

The South Dakota Station grew many seedlings of sand cherry hybrids in hopes of obtaining the prune substitute. Noteworthy is their Okla, a fruit of fair size, considerable sweetness, and long clinging. The skin is too thick and tough and more sugar content is required. However, it is a step towards the goal.

At the Morden Station, two blue plums of European blood have been fruited for several years. They are moderately hardy. In hybridizing, the most interesting sand cherry half-breed of local origin is from select sand cherry pollen on a Japanese plum. The original tree wintered through this past test season happily and bloomed generously. (Experimental Farms Note.)

School Teachers Engaged

The following are the teachers engaged to teach at Kitchener School during the ensuing term:
Miss P. E. Tarr, Grades 1 to 4.
Miss V. Saunders, Grades VI, VII, VIII.
Miss E. G. Ramsbottom, Grades IX, X, XI.
Restrictions will be placed on those taking Grade XI.

Hand Hills Constituency U.F.A. Association Want Major Douglas Back

At a largely attended meeting of the U.F.A. at the Hand Hills Lake Club, near Hanna, when over 500 members and delegates attended, the discussion of Social Credit was the chief topic, and this subject was mainly responsible for the large attendance. The Constituency Association passed the following resolution:

"Whereas a great many people in the province of Alberta are desirous of having a system of Social Credit made available in the province; and

Whereas Mr. Wm. Aberhart, one of the main exponents of the Douglas System of Social Credit, recommends engaging Major Douglas to organize a Social Credit scheme for Alberta, and

Whereas Major Douglas is in evidence before the Agricultural Committee, states his belief that on the consideration of accurate facts of which he was not in possession of at that time, that it would be possible to inaugurate progressive steps to produce a result which is in the advantage of every body, with the single exception that it takes away power from those institutions where it is very improperly used.

Therefore he it Resolved that this Convention urge the Provincial Government, negotiate with Mr. Wm. Aberhart for the purpose of getting Major Douglas here to draft a platform of Social Credit applicable to the province."

Other resolutions were dealt with including one on the Wm. Power Stock-watering Project.

Contributions of Science Toward Farming Is Shown

Contributions of science in changing the future of crop production and of industry in western Canada was the subject of an address at the Rotary Club meeting by Fred. Pugh, recently, at the Royal Alexandra hotel, says the Free Press, Winnipeg.

Scientific plant breeders can develop more grains, fodder crops, vegetables and fruits suitable to prairie requirements which will enable the prairie to provide homes for millions of people growing their own provisions, living in communities under scientific management with better housing conditions. The farmers will exchange their surplus for other services, comforts and luxuries, and thus provide a market for the manufacturer," Mr. Pugh stated.

The speaker referred to the great advantages of tree planting and gave figures from the Russian experiments showing that reduced wind velocity, reduced moisture evaporation, increased precipitation and increased yields between the forest, (cont. on back page)

Alberta Crop Report

Harvesting of 1934 wheat is now well under way in Southern Alberta, and has commenced in a few localities in Central Alberta. In the north-central and northern districts, where the weather has been cool and backward for the most part, and where rains have been frequent, harvesting will not commence generally for ten days or two weeks. In these districts the ripening process has been retarded, but there is prospect now for warmer weather, which should offset the anxiety still felt concerning the danger of frost in some of the northern districts where the grain is still fairly green.

Over a considerable section of the province, grain crops have suffered some further deterioration in the past fortnight, due to the continuance of hot, dry weather. This applies to the southern and south-eastern districts as well as a fairly large area across the central portion of the province. In the north-central and northern areas far, over rains have fallen and the seed now is for warm sunny weather to bring the grain to maturity, and enable harvesting to be completed to escape the possibility of early autumn frosts.

The harvesting season is not sufficiently advanced as yet to enable any definite estimate of grain yields to be made. The hope of a heavy total yield of wheat, most of course be abandoned, but with some of the southern districts still holding out prospect of fair yields and the north-central and northern districts anticipating quite heavy crops, there can be fairly certain expectation of a total yield greater than that of 1933.

In the south-eastern districts, chiefly in the Moose Lake railway territory, the grain crops will be very short, returning in some localities little more than seed, while in others cattle have already been turned into the fields. There are still some fair crops on summer-fallow land in these districts, however.

In southern areas, while hot dry weather has had its effect, recently, there are still many bright spots, and some quite good yields will be obtained, particularly from early seeding which is expected to return a good average yield. In the foothill districts there are also some very good crops in prospect, although some shrinkage is noted within the past fortnight. In the central areas from Dalhousie north to Waskiwin, and eastward to the Saskatchewan,

New Mountain Highway

Announcement is made of the intention of the Dominion Government to proceed with the completion of the new mountain highway, connecting Bruff and Jasper national parks in the Alberta Rockies. With the announcement comes the statement that labor will be recruited from unemployed ranks at regular rates of wages, which is believed will assist in relieving the unemployed situation. The new highway which may be completed within three years, will be one of the finest scenic routes in the world. Some 40 miles have already been completed on the Jasper end, and 17 miles on the Banff end of the route.

Wet boundary, weather has continued warm and dry, relieved in a few localities by some showers, but not sufficient to prevent further deterioration. The yields in these areas, which normally produce good crops of grain, will be lighter than usual.

In the territory tributary to Edmonton, north-east to the Saskatchewan border and throughout the northern districts

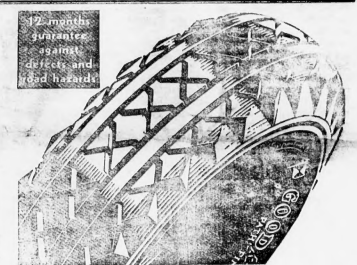
Sudden Death of

Cappon, Alta., Farmer

Robert Nelson Taylor, farmer of Cappon, was found dead, outside of his barn, by his stepson, about 12:30 noon, August 15. Dr. McNall, who with Const. Dindup viewed the body, pronounced death due to heart failure. Deceased had been working in the field all morning with the binder, and had unharnessed his horse, preparatory to going to the house to dinner, when apparently death overtook him.

prospects are for very good yields. In the Edmonton territory, and north-east and north, rains have been fairly frequent up to this date, and while the grain has been somewhat slow in ripening in many localities, more rapid progress is now being made towards the harvest stage.

With respect to feed, the situation is generally better than was the case in 1933. Some of the southern districts however, will have a shortage. Pastures have suffered during the past fortnight from the dry weather. In the more central and northern districts there will be a fairly abundant supply.



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Empress, Alberta

Notice to Threshermen

Licenses Now Due

All operators of Threshing Rigs and Combines are Required to Register each season with the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton, and obtain a License to Operate, the Fee for which is ONE DOLLAR. This Fee is now Due and Payable for the Season of 1934. All Those Operating Threshing Rigs or Combines Without Such License are Liable to Prosecution.

Applications for Licenses should be made at once to municipal secretaries or to

Department of Agriculture
EDMONTON - ALBERTA

Summer-time Pictures

At this time of the Season, one oft-time sees some desirable scene or place you would like to have a snap of when away on a vacation trip, that you may show your friends. We can equip you with all necessary Kodaking Supplies. Bring your Films to us to Develop.

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"Fresh from the Gardens"

Conscience And The "Talkies"

Hollywood and the motion picture industry have been occupying even more than their accustomed share of the newspaper spotlight during recent months—and to some effect. There are indications the results of inquiry and publicity will have a salutary (if not salutary) influence upon the product distributed for the entertainment and edification of the theatre-going public.

The tremendous potency of the "Talkies" as agents for popular uplift, perhaps transcending that of the pulpit or the press, has found all too belated recognition in official quarters. Steps should have been taken, years ago, to ensure the influence exerted should be for good, for the elevation, not the debasement, of public taste. Institution of a more direct and rigid censorship at the source of supply now, appears very much like closing the stable door after the horse has been stolen. Much harm has been done already.

Death of Dillinger, who had the unenviable notoriety of being classed as a "U.S. Public Enemy No. 1", just as he left a Chicago theatre where a "crime" picture had been shown, came as a somewhat lurid commentary upon the feature of the business which had been engaging public attention. There had been a surfeit of "crime" films—pictures which, despite the anonymity of a little sickly sentimentality, tended to metamorphose the "public enemy" into the "public hero", to throw a romantic glamor about the gangster and his "dolls" to suggest the sordid and the subversive. The morbid and degrading curiosity of the mob which battled for sanguinary souvenirs of the dead Dillinger (the blood-stained garments and be-spattered paving stones) can be contrasted only as a species of hero-worship—a hero worship gone haywire, become depraved and distorted.

The "crime" picture had been accompanied by an apparently endless string of "sex" films. It was only right, therefore, and to be expected, that the Dillinger climax to the first series should be paralleled by an equally sensational climax in the case of the second. The "sex" series ended in a notorious "morals scandal" trial which occupied the attention of a Hollywood court at the very time police were ending the hectic career of the gangster.

There is no gainsaying that presentation of crime and sex in the average film has been anything but a healthy influence; nor can it be gainsaid that the close criterion of motion picture production in the past has been office receipts. Such a criterion inevitably led to over-emphasis of sensationalism, the featuring of the thrill; and the anonymity of a little moral sentiment has never been applied in sufficient degree to neutralize the possible evil effects upon impressionable minds of scenes and sounds of doubtful moral quality.

Action finally has been taken to impose a new and stricter censorship upon the film industry, which proposes to expurgate the more harmful features of Hollywood box-office attractions placed in circulation. The censorship will apply not only to the pictures themselves, but also to the stories procured for film purposes.

Concerning the average story submitted and accepted, there apparently is a reason why they should be trite and commonplace both in theme and presentation. Apparently, there is a premium upon the banal. James R. Grogan, noted playwright and actor, has been giving some rather cynical advice upon "How To Write A Tale" to readers of the *Leeds (Eng.) Mercury*. He advises aspiring scenario-writers never to try for style, and never to write like a Galsworthy, a Hardy or a Maupassant; bare bones and nothing more is wanted. He concludes in this vein:

"Never mind feeling about the story—start at it off once before your conscience gets going. And as soon as you've set it off, start on another—or the same one made slightly different. When your first story comes back from the first film company, send them the second and send the first to another firm. When you have about a dozen stories, keep them circulating. Don't hesitate about sending the same people a story which they have once rejected. They have probably changed their reader in the meantime."

Apparently the motto for those who seek this way to wealth is: "Abandon conscience those who wish success."

Receive Big Salaries

Motion Picture Stars Receive More Pay Than U.S. President

The United States motion picture industry, even while suffering a loss of \$10,000,000 last year, was shown to have given 110 people larger salaries in 1933 than that received by President Roosevelt.

The three he equalled Mr. Roosevelt in the salary he would have received without his government pay cut—\$75,000.

The peak yearly pay cheque for the industry, \$215,000, was paid to an unnamed actor. The second highest, a salary of \$200,000, went to an "artist" who received \$100,000 a week when he or she was working.

These figures were contained in a report of N.R.A.'s sixth study of the producing, distributing and exhibiting branches of the film industry.

In his youth, George Washington made a trip to Barbados in the West Indies.

Some animals of the same species have more ribs than others.

Looseness Of The Bowels During The Summer Months

It is seldom, during the summer, that most people are not troubled with some form of looseness of the bowels.

Generally it develops into Diarrhea, Dysentery or Summer Complaint, and has a tendency to weaken the system.

Do not check the discharges too suddenly. Do not experiment with a new diet, but take Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which has been used by thousands of families during the past 38 years.

Do not accept a substitute. Be sure and get "Dr. Fowler's" when you buy for it. Put up only by The T. Millman Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

INFORMAL PICTURES OF DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH



With the recent passing of the Duke of Marlborough at the age of 62, the Marquis of Blandford (left) becomes the tenth Duke. At the right is the new Duchess of Marlborough, photographed at one of the recent informal race meets which she attended with the Duke.

Giant Mersey Tunnel

Huge Engineering Feat Is Formally Opened By The King

The world's longest underwater roadway, the giant Mersey tunnel between Liverpool and Birkenhead, was recently formally opened by the king.

His Majesty pressed a golden switch which rolled back huge green and gold curtains, and formally declared open what has been called the greatest engineering feat of modern times. The tunnel has four lanes for vehicles and broad sidewalks for pedestrians.

"Who can reflect without awe on that will and power of man which in our times has created the noble bridges of the Thames, the Forth and the Sydney harbor, and has driven also tunnels such as this in which, my streams of wheeled traffic may run in light and safety below the depth and turbulence of tidal waters, bearing the ships of the world."

The tunnel is named the Queensway in honor of the queen. It was conservatively estimated that more than a million people were present.

The tunnel has been under construction for nine years. Outside of the actual boring the chief difficulty encountered was that of ventilation. The total cost is estimated at \$35,000,000. The tunnel contains a three-mile roadway of special cast-iron sections.

Building Activity At Coast

Considerable Construction Work Going On In British Columbia

Considerable activity is noted just now in British Columbia construction circles. Road-surfacing, theatre building and home-building are noted in contracts recently signed, while largest of the enterprises is a new mill of the Great Central Sawmills, Great Central lake, which is being built at Port Alberni. Cost of the plant is estimated at about \$600,000, and an average of 500 men will be employed.

With the exception of buckwheat, the grains ground in Canada during May, 1934, were lower than in May last year. The amounts in bushels with the comparative figures for May last year in brackets, were, wheat, 5,287,077 (5,988,063); oats, 578,306 (621,591); corn, 144,244 (194,494); barley, 47,878 (49,211); buckwheat, 3,808 (2,744), and mixed grain, 726,298 (1,021,874).

The shortest route from New York to China is over the North Pole.

HUSBAND: "Those people who are too lazy to climb up here don't know what they're missing!"

—The Humorist, London.



Chance For Canadian Girls

Australian Locomaker Hopes Someone Will Copy His Designs

"For the instruction of Canadian girls" an Australian locomaker, William Blacker of House Creek, Queensland, has sent to Canada a specimen of lace and two handwoven serviettes.

He learned to knit and to make fishing nets during a long illness in his boyhood, and later used this experience to make lace after an idea of his own. The inspiration for the wood carving, he said, was gained through watching Australian aborigines at their work.

Mr. Blacker complained that very few of the girls with whom he has come in contact in Australia have the necessary proficiency in knitting and net making, and they have not the time to learn; so he "cons" that his skill in lace making will be lost. Thinking that, because "of the long cold winters" in Canada, the girls here may be more ready to stay home and knit, he sent samples of his craft and expressed the hope that some Canadian girls "who take an interest in artistic matters may enjoy trying to produce something that will be a novelty."

Scientists Are Puzzled

Striped Tree In California Is Producing Pink Leaves

Pink lemons are being grown in California. They are growing on one tree in a grove which has become a place of astounding scientific interest. The lemons are a vivid pink but this is not the only strange feature about the tree. The trunk and branches are striped, while some of the branches are white and others green. The white boughs are quite barren.

Canada is specifically mentioned in an order issued by the German government respecting the importation of fruit into Germany. All imports from the Dominion must be shipped on direct to specified ports and be subject on arrival to inspection for San Jose scale and railroad wood.

The shortest route from New York to China is over the North Pole.

HUSBAND: "Those people who are too lazy to climb up here don't know what they're missing!"

—The Humorist, London.



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Well Known "Mountie" Chosen

Corporal Stalworthy Recommended To Shackleton As Weather Expert

When Edward Shackleton, leader of the Oxford University expedition into the Canadian Arctic this summer, asked the Canadian government for an experienced expert on conditions in the frozen wastes of the far north, Corporal F. H. Stalworthy of the R.C.M.P., formerly a constable in Alberta and now at Ottawa, was immediately named. Famed for his exploits in the lonely Ellesmere Island district, Corporal Stalworthy will accompany the expedition to that territory where it is pinned Shackleton will establish the base.

Five years in various parts of the Arctic and his splendid work on the Bache peninsula where, at one time he was marooned for a whole year, has fitted Corporal Stalworthy for this new post he will fill.

Last November, Miss Hilda Austin, daughter of the rector of St. Catherine's church, Epsom, married Mr. Stalworthy and during his absence in the north she will remain in England with her husband's parents. The expedition planned the journey into the north from the European side and while in Ellesmere land will make an attempt at reaching the north pole.

Huge Producer Of Gold

Expect Soviet Output Will Be Second Largest In World

Soviet Russia now ranks as the second largest producer of gold in the world as the result of spectacular output gains in the past two years, the most recent estimates, official and otherwise, indicate.

The 4,000,000 fine ounces of gold which the Soviet Union is expected to produce this year would outstrip both Canada and the United States, long rivals for the position of runner-up to South Africa. Russian output in 1933 is officially placed at 2,400,000 fine ounces while the government, a gain over 1932 of 147 per cent, and more than twice the annual average of Czarist days.

The Soviet government claims to have spent more than 500,000,000 rubles in the last four years on the gold mining industry. Its foreign orders for gold mining machinery have grown vastly. Officials of the Bolshevik regime assert that Russia's gold deposits are well-nigh inexhaustible and that the U.S.S.R. some day will exceed even the Transvaal, richest gold source ever found.

Tree Planting Plan

Shelter Belt 100 Miles Wide From Canada To Texas To Be Planted

United States Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace announced that work would begin immediately on a \$75,000,000 project to plant a forest shelter belt 100 miles wide extending from the Canadian border to Texas.

President Roosevelt in an executive order signed July 11, allocated \$15,000,000 of emergency funds to begin work.

An Appropriate Text

Before beginning his sermon one Sunday evening a certain minister said that he was sorry to have to complain about the congregational difficulties, but he felt bound to make a protest and an appeal. "In last Sunday's collection," he said, "there were no fewer than six buttons. I hope such a thing will not occur again."

Then turning to the Bible, he announced the text: "Render your hearts and not your garments!"

Soviets Find Salt Mountain

Described as "an immense dome of salt," a mountain has been discovered by Soviet prospectors in South Tadzhikistan, near the Afghan border. It is named Hozhiza, is 24,000 feet high, and is believed to contain about 30 milliard tons of pure white salt. Mining will be started at once.

W. N. U. 2057

To Save Sugar Crop

Fires Brought From Brazil To British Guiana By Air Mail

Three men nearly lost their lives on a journey of 1,500 miles to bring some flies from the interior of Brazil to Georgetown, British Guiana. The flies, it is hoped, will save the chief product of this British colony—the sugar crop. In six special packages the flies have travelled 500 miles down the River Amazon to Para by fast motor launch, and then 1,000 miles by air mail. They have been brought to fight the moth borer, a pest which at present destroys about 20 per cent. of the sugar crop by burrowing through the sweet cane. They are "Amazon flies," and their presence reported partially for moth borers—was discovered after two years of research by Dr. J. G. Myers of the Imperial Institute of Entomology. Dr. Myers set out to bring a "force" of these flies with a number of assistants, and has had an adventurous journey. The launch in which he brought the flies down the Amazon had to be carried on a bullock wagon over twenty miles of mountainous country. Once the boat was swamped in rapids, and Dr. Myers and his two chief assistants had an adventure from drowning. All the scientific instruments for the expedition were lost. But the flies were saved and, if conditions suit them, they should obliterate the moth borer.

Puzzle Has Been Solved

Japan Bought Scrap Iron For Manufacturers At Home

Several months ago the American press reported that Japanese merchants were buying scrap iron in this country and elsewhere, giving details of information as to ports of loading and shipping lines. It was conjectured that Japan was using this method to procure cheap iron and steel supplies for the manufacture of war material, and sentimental tears were shed over the fate of good scrap liners like the Baltic and the Oregon, which were reported to have been bought and dismantled for this ignoble purpose.

Since then American agents in Japan have made the amazing discovery that the Japanese authorities were selling this iron at cost price to manufacturers in Japan.

It is Tokyo has purchased three-quarters of a million tons of idle shipping abroad for \$5,000,000. It will not be long before the old ships are loaded to the American market as \$125 bicycles, \$175 automobiles, \$4.50 radio, etc.—New York Post.

Cancer Diagnosis

A new aid in the diagnosis of cancer was claimed in Russia by Professor Tetlovich in the form of chlorine injections in the blood. Tetlovich reported that by this method he was able not only to diagnose the disease but also discover persons predisposed to cancer.

Flour Production in Canada

Flour production in Canada for the month of May this year amounted to 1,175,433 barrels, exceeding the amount for the previous month but lower than that for May last year when 1,234,101 barrels were produced.

"Many a young woman," says Dorothy Dix, "has helped her husband to the top of the ladder." Sure, and she decided to hang the picture elsewhere.

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Farm Indebtedness

Survey Shows Indebtedness Has Generally Increased in Recent Years

Farm economic research in Saskatchewan has been in progress since 1928 under the direction of Dr. Wm. Allen of the University of Saskatchewan. Since 1930, studies of individual farm businesses have provided considerable information on farm indebtedness. From 1930 to 1933 inclusive, records were obtained from 1,323 farms situated in representative districts of Saskatchewan. In 1930, in the northwest belt, the farming district around Tutufo was studied, and on the heavy land of the west-central portion of the prairie plains, the district of Kindersley was selected. Indebtedness per acre of crop land for these two areas was found to be \$11.32 and \$10.39 respectively. Similar figures for districts studied in 1931 were as follows: Davidson, \$10.68; Maple Creek, \$3.66; and Richmond, \$3.33. For 1932, the figures were Rosemont, \$10.44; Kindersley, \$11.29; Wellington, \$13.92, and Brokenhead, \$7.07. The 1933 study revealed that indebtedness per crop acre was \$19.12 in the Grenville and Wolsey districts; \$17.91 at Balcarres and Indian Head, and \$10.96 in the Neudorf and Lemberg districts. The difficulties of recent years have prevented farmers meeting their obligations, and despite reduced costs of operation and curtailed living expenses, indebtedness has generally increased.—The Economic Analyst.

Keep Navy Plan Secret

British Workmen On Construction Are Asked To Silence

A mysterious activity plan is being carried out at Milford Haven, England.

Seventy men, all sworn to silence, are at work. They have fenced off sixty acres of land and have begun preparations for large-scale tunneling operations.

It is known that, a mile away, the admiralty propose to establish a \$1,750,000 cooling depot, but the Milford Haven scheme has given rise to three theories.

These suggest that the secret works will prove to be:

1. An arsenal—a branch of Woolwich.
2. A new naval base.
3. An air base, to be linked up with the flying-boat station at Pembroke dock.

But these seventy workmen know they are working for the silent, secret, and they are saying nothing.

Seeking King Panda

Lizard In Bronx Zoo May Soon Have Playmate

The giant lizard that has been eating a dozen eggs at a meal at the Bronx zoo in New York, before long, have a panda for a playmate. Lawrence K. Griswold will leave on another expedition in September in search of the giant panda, one of the most spectacular animals in existence.

Griswold brought three of the lizard giants this spring from the Dutch East Indies, but this panda quest will take him to Tibet.

No zoo has ever exhibited a giant panda alive and it is believed the only ones in America are three mounted in Philadelphia.

In shape, the animal is like a bear. Dr. Raymond Ditmars, the curator, said. But it has strange black and white markings and a white face with two black rings around the eyes. These give it the appearance of wearing spectacles. Little is known about its habits.

Ends Interesting Book

While searching through some unclaimed effects in his hotel at Fort Erie, Ontario, Robert Bratty, well-known border sportsman, found a 200-year-old book titled "Allan Ramsay's Poems."

Written in old English style with spelling peculiar to those times. Published in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1729, by Thomas Ruddiman, it contains an extensive glossary of Highland Gaelic words and their English equivalent.

Created wheat grass is being tested in Eastern Canada on a turf grass but preliminary experiments have not been promising. It seems to be peculiarly adapted to the drier sections of the Western prairie area, just as blue grass is highly adapted to Ontario and Quebec, and bent grass to the Maritime provinces.

It is reported that Russia has over a thousand scientists working on problems of crop improvement.

Face powder was used by Greek women 2,500 years ago.

W. N. U. 2007

Reichwehr Looms as Power After Nazi Purgings



Out of the chaotic blankness following the Nazi "purgings" ordered by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, looms the Reichwehr, whose 100,000 gray uniformed goose-strutting soldiers have become the real power of the reich, pushing aside the storm trooper legions to hold in their hands the future destiny of the nation. Monarchist, anti-Republic, and loyal to their emperor, President Paul von Hindenburg, the Reichwehr is composed of private enlisted for 12 years, and officers for 25 years. Led by General von Seeckt, fiery, unemotional Junker, the Reichwehr has become the most efficient and powerful professional army Germany has known for many a day. Despite the complete lack of heavy arms, tanks, aeroplanes, etc. General Blomberg is the present chief, holding the portfolio of Minister of War in Hitler's Cabinet.

Treating Ivy Poisoning

Remedies Suggested To Alleviate The Burning And Itching

A few people are immune from the effects of poison ivy, but most campers know to their sorrow that poisoning by this mean plant is no joke. Many remedies are suggested to alleviate the burning and irritation, the simplest being the immediate washing of the parts affected with good strong yellow laundry soap. An application of absorbent cotton saturated with a solution of common baking soda is simple and efficacious, also dousing with a three per cent solution of potassium permanganate is widely recommended. Iodine tincture has also been found to be useful. Once the blisters have appeared, all rubbing should be avoided and care taken to localize infection by painting iodine around the edges of the sores. However, in cases of severe poisoning, the aid of a physician should be obtained. On return from a day's outing where there is danger of meeting poison ivy, the liberal use of the strong yellow soap might prevent much suffering. Indeed, it is a good plan for campers and other holiday makers to carry a piece of this soap with them. As a protection when going among ivy, says the Dominion Botanist, it is well to wash all exposed skin surfaces with a five per cent solution of ferric chloride in water, allowing it to remain on. This, of course, is merely a preventive measure, intended to neutralize the poison ivy oil. If oil is suspected to have reached the unprotected skin, scrubbing with laundry soap under running water is recommended to remove it before it penetrates. Dusting dry baking powder or boric acid on coating sores should be avoided as they appear to seal the sores over with a hard crust, thus aggravating conditions. Frequent exposure of the sores to air gives relief.

Safety Gasoline Tank

Winipeg Man Has Invention That Will Prevent Explosions

A small wire cylinder attached to gasoline tanks will prevent an explosion when the gasoline catches fire was demonstrated by Henry Horn, young inventor of Winnipeg. The attachment consists of a core of fine wire mesh placed inside the container.

A soft solder plug into the same principle as that employed in a fire sprinkler system.

The attachment can be installed on any type of vehicle. Aviators, members of the local fire commission and officials of the military district were interested spectators at tests.

The U.S. patent office in Washington, D.C., estimates that the two-month patent will be registered by 1936. The first invention was numbered in 1836.

Russia is conducting experiments with soybeans with a view to making them a major food product for the masses.

Just Another Animal

Dogs Are Usually Annoyed To

The praiseworthy devotion a great many people feel toward dogs should not be allowed to obscure the fact that a dog may cause untold damage and inconvenience to a great many people and hence all owners of dogs should give heed to the plea of the police to keep them under control so that they do not make nuisances of themselves.

The police say they have received a large number of complaints that dogs are destroying gardens, barking, chasing people and otherwise conducting themselves in a manner that gives offense to a great many persons. They are appealing to dog owners to take upon themselves the responsibility of seeing that their pets do not become a nuisance to the community.

To its owner a dog may be a friend and companion of the rarest virtues, but to the neighbors it may be just another animal that digs up the flower beds, tracks up the front porch and barks half the night. The owner owes it to the rest of the population who may not share his fondness for his pet to see to it that their rights are not invaded.—Saginaw Daily News.

Important As Food

Next To Milk Eggs Are Considered Most Valuable

If we had to do without milk, the next most valuable single food would be eggs. Eggs are more nearly interchangeable with milk in nutritive value than any other food, according to scientists whose life-work is the study of foods.

The policy is very important, says the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, that that country would be better off if everybody could be sure of at least three or four eggs a week and more if possible.

Trees And Moisture

Million Leaves Discharge Ton Of Water On Hot Day

An average acre of elm leaves each season approximately 3,000,000 leaves according to scientists. Patched together, these leaves would cover five acres and they would continually giving off moisture—perspiring, you might say.

On a fairly hot dry day, for every one million leaves about a ton of water will be given off. Therefore you can see what need trees have for water. Water, air and a few minerals that are in the ground—which minerals the tree imbibes, thinly diluted in its water—are what build a great tree.

And here is a thing to remember: for it is essential in knowing how much a tree needs to grow. The roots of almost all trees extend as widely and as deeply as the branches and leaves; and have a certain amount of leaves and branches you must have a corresponding amount of roots to nourish them.

Heat Retards Mining Operations

Necessary To Install Refrigeration 8,000 Feet Underground

Refrigeration nearly 8,000 feet underground in the famous Rand gold mining district in South Africa, setting up a "cold gold" technique for a large increase in the world supply of the yellow metal, was accumulated by the Carrier Corporation.

In the Rand district, producing already half the world supply, heat has begun to limit the depth at which gold can be mined. Below the hot barrier are vast gold deposits—enough perhaps to be of potential effect on the world's economic condition.

An air-conditioning plant to drive 40,000 cubic feet of cold air a mile up to the bottom of the Robinson deep mine near Johannesburg, is under construction.

Reason Not Quite Clear

Why Oriole Builds Nest On Swaying Branch Of Elm

Editors are called upon to answer all sorts of questions. Here is a sample. A reader notes that an oriole has hung its nest on the extremity of an elm branch drooping high over one of the city's reservoirs. He notes that the oriole always seems to prefer elms, and he asks why this bird prefers the flexible, wind-blown elm rather than the more rigid oak or oak?

We submitted the question to a bird expert, and here is his reply:

"When a fisherman wants a lot that will bend almost double and yet have strength to hold the strongest trout he selects the most pliable one he can find. When you consider the weight of that oriole's nest, when laden with its precious cargo, but imagine what would happen if it were suspended from a rigid ash twig—it would surely snap off in the first strong wind; but securely tied to that drooping elm twig—whose fibres are as tough as a stout fish line—the oriole swings and swings gently with each movement of the branch, and the stoutest gale never seems to weaken it." Maybe there is something in this argument. And maybe not.

Speaking as a mere observer we would say there is reason to believe that squirrels are robbing the nest. Squirrels are inveterate nest robbers.

On a rigid ash or oak branch it would be easy for a squirrel to rob an oriole's nest.

But even a squirrel would never venture to the utmost extremity of the swinging elm branch.

Now which explanation is correct—if either?—Montreal Herald.

The Raspberry In Canada

British Columbia Takes The Lead In Cultivation Of This Fruit

The raspberry is easily the most important bush fruit grown in Canada. Among the small fruits it ranks second to the strawberry and apple. Raspberries grown in city lots and back gardens, the acreage of commercial plantations is estimated at 2,500. In raspberry culture British Columbia is the leading province, with Ontario second. Nova Scotia is not credited with any commercial production and neither are the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, or Saskatchewan. In spite of this, however, the raspberry is cultivated in every province of the Dominion to a profitable extent, and is found growing wild in one form or another from coast to coast and as far north as the delta of the Mackenzie river. With such a wide distribution, says the Dominion Horticulturist, it is small wonder the raspberry has become such an important and highly prized fruit. Its commercial production is bound to increase and there is every reason to believe that those provinces which are not now recorded as producing commercial quantities should not be able profitably to increase their plantings in the very near future.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

Spread peanut butter between crackers and place them in the oven to crisp. Get a golden-brown crust and you will have a delicious little treat to serve with almost any kind of salad.

Mildew may be successfully removed by using kerosene. Saturate the garment with it thoroughly, roll it up and put it away for twenty-four hours. Wash in warm water and all trace of mildew will be gone.

Lamb chops are delicious if dipped in lemon juice just before broiling.

If you add flour to your blueberry pie, shake in a little salt with the flour. It will improve the flavor. Make it a rule to rub all grease from the kitchen stove and gas stove with salt hot, with paper. If rubbed off, there is no difficulty in cleaning the stove afterward.

When cooking eggs, wet the shells thoroughly in cold water before placing them in the hot water and they will not crack.

To remove ink stains on linens, let the stained part stand in milk. When the milk is discarded, change to fresh milk. Wash neat in cold water and ammonia. Use milk if you have no ammonia.

Sweet One—"I was so cold last night at the theatre."

Bright Young Fellow—"Maybe it was because we were sitting in 'Z' row."

Halloween has been traced back nearly 2,000 years to the time of the Druids.

Ladisl Bakhuysen was one of the foremost Dutch marine painters.

Ornamental Hedges

Best Time For Trimming Depends On Variety Of Plants

Isabella Preston, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, says hedges are made of different kinds of plants, some of which are deciduous, that is, they drop their leaves every fall, while others are evergreen.

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, about one hundred and thirty different varieties of trees and shrubs have been tried and there are now about sixty different hedges growing side by side some of which were planted in 1880.

The deciduous hedges are generally trimmed about the end of June or when the season growth is almost completed. This gives them time to make enough new growth to cover the wounds left by the clipping. The evergreen hedges are trimmed a little later as their growth is slower.

Sometimes a few old branches may grow large and spoil the neat appearance of the hedge after trimming. If this occurs the branches are cut off.

The trimming should be done annually as it is difficult, if not impossible, to remake a hedge which has lost its shape. It is better to clip the hedge at the wrong season rather than not clip it at all.

The shaping of a hedge is very important and it has been found at the Central Experimental Farm that it is better to have it widest at the base. It can be tapered to the top or it can be rounded off. In the latter case there is a danger that a tapered top is much the best, as the wind will slide off instead of settling into the hedge and spreading to break the branches and thereby spoiling the shape. If the hedge has rounded sides and so is wider above the base, there is danger that the lowest part will grow bare and ugly.

Origin Of Word "Purser"

Formerly Meant Man Who Paid Out Money On Ship

Originally the purser was the dispenser, the man who paid out the ship's money and paid out from it. Dourne, the modern continental term for exchange or money-market, is really a corruption of the word purser. The purser might have been called the disburser, just as the man in business of many old colleges is technically called the bursar.

On ships the term in time became further specialized, and whereas on modern men-of-war the duties are performed by a commissioned paymaster, the purser is the officer on great passenger liners whose function is largely to look after the travellers and generally perform the duties of the manager of a large hotel.

Keep The Windows Open

Gas Accumulating In Moving Car May Be Harmful To Passengers

Feel like a "stuffy" driver? Stop and get a breath of fresh air. Recent tests made prove that most automobiles after being driven some distance accumulate a sufficient quantity of carbon monoxide to affect seriously the mental alertness and physical coordination of the driver. Insurance companies and various authorities are calling attention to the fact that while it is commonly known that many motorists are suffocated by gas from motors running in closed garages, it is not generally suspected that gas accumulating in moving cars may be the cause of many hitherto unexplained traffic accidents.—Detroit News.

Know What He Meant

The teacher was examining the class to see how much they remembered of a natural history lesson.

"What day before, and told each child to give her the name of an animal. Up went a hand.

"Well, Tommy, what animal do you remember?"

"The warmer," was the unexpected reply.

"Nonsense. There's no such animal. Sit down."

Up went another hand.

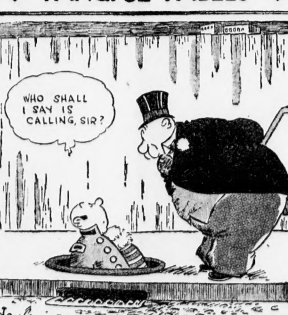
"Please, miss. I know what 'w' means. 'W' means an owl."

Women Aviators In Britain

Forty-seven women fly their own aeroplanes in Great Britain. This interesting sidelight on the growth of private flying among women is contained in the report of Lloyd's register of aircraft, which states the total number of British civil aircraft in use on May 15 was 1,110.

Commercial canning is one of the oldest of the larger organized industries in the Dominion. The first factory was established at Grimsby, Ontario, in 1878.

FANCFUL FABLES



Has Plans For Utilization Of Canadian Wheat Surplus By Producing Valuable By-Products

Plans for utilizing the Canadian wheat surplus to produce valuable by-products by chemical means are being earnestly considered by a scientist at the Canadian Pulp and Paper Research Institute at McGill University.

Dr. W. Boyd Campbell, consulting physical chemist to the forest products laboratories at the institute, discussed wheat surplus in an interview. He stated that in China, by an ingenious method, scientists had succeeded in producing a valuable substance known as monosodium glutamate from wheat, and added that the surface of the possibilities of converting wheat into more costly products had only been scratched.

"If the Dominion," he said, "were to spend a small fraction of the money it has spent on providing transportation and handling facilities for the Dominion's wheat crop on research for new outlets and new uses of wheat, I believe that the wheat surplus would in time be a forgotten hog." He would suggest that the Dominion government include in the budget, as a start in the right direction, the sum of \$500,000 to be used for this research over a period of five years.

The monosodium glutamate being made in China, of which Chinese have said between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 worth annually, was until recently a rare chemical found only in research laboratories in America. It is used in China and Japan much the same as sugar and salt are used here. It is a condiment used by housewives, restaurateurs, Buddhists and other vegetarians to impart a meatlike flavor to vegetable diets.

As a flavoring agent it is 15 times more powerful than sugar and seven times stronger than salt.

Canadian wheat, with its comparatively high content of protein, is the best wheat for making this valuable condiment, the scientist said. China has been making it for several years and production is shortly to be undertaken on this country.

As Buddhists regard it against their religion to eat any meat or any food prepared from an animal substance, the condiment has a wide sale in the east. Wheat worth two cents a pound was thus transformed into a substance worth from \$2 to \$3 per pound.

But this was only scratching the surface. Other uses of the surplus could be developed, Dr. Campbell said. In suggesting \$500,000 of spent on research in this direction, he added: "This amount is small when we consider the millions spent in establishing shipping facilities at Churchill, improvement of St. Lawrence waterways, and the construction of terminals, and on creation of extensive transcontinental and branch line railway facilities for the facility in the movement of Canada's wheat crop."

Must Run Its Course

Hot Weather Moves In Cycles State Experts

North American farmers, tormented by drought, have plenty of company in their misery. Southern Russia's crops have been curtailed, leading to assertions and denials in the press of other countries that famine threatens the Soviets.

Central Europe faces seriously reduced yields of feed grains and wheat and rice harvests.

England has suffered in the hottest weather in 41 years. Manchuria's farmlands have escaped the fate of other countries, but Spain and the lower Danubian countries have experienced hot, dry weather.

Ask the experts what the cause is and they answer that no one can explain fully. Dry and wet weather move in cycles, weather bureau men say. The present dry "spell" started about 1920. The hope is expressed that it has about run its course.

A rosebush, imported from England in 1788 and planted by Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, second president of the United States, is blossoming in Quincy, Mass., for the 148th time.

"I want two boiled eggs, and boil them four minutes exactly; four minutes—you understand."

Waiter—"Yes, sir, I understand. They'll be ready in half a minute."

Japan announces that she is China's boss, but after 5,000 years of that sort of thing China can still say "Oh, yes!"

W. N. U. 2057

Royal Air Force

British Force To Be Increased By 500 Machines

The British plan for huge expansion of the Royal Air Force were outlined recently in the House of Commons by Stanley Baldwin, who declared the force would be increased by 41 new squadrons, about 500 machines, to be spread over the next four years.

This increase is additional to the moderate increase already authorized in the current estimates. At present the Royal Air Force has about 800 first-line aircraft. The expansion follows repeated declarations of government leaders that Britain must have an air force equal to any within "striking distance" of these shores.

"Of these 41 squadrons," said Mr. Baldwin, "33 will be allotted to home defence, raising the existing squadrons at home to a total of 75. The remaining squadrons will be for service with the fleet air arm or abroad."

The rate at which this expansion can be carried out in the five years contemplated (including the current year) must depend upon various considerations, including finance, "which I cannot specify now," said the acting government head.

"We hope, however, to so pace out the work as not to make an unmanageable addition to the estimates in any one year."



By Ruth Rogers

The largest electric excavator ever manufactured in Europe is now being erected at Corby, England, for use at the rolling mill plant being constructed for the production of steel tubes.

The excavator is to be used in the fields adjoining the works for stripping to a depth of fifty feet to seventy-five, the soil or overburden which covers the iron ore needed to feed the huge furnace of the rolling mills. The machine, which is also known as a stripping shovel, is capable of moving some 300 tons of earth with it. With its earth can be dug, lifted, rotated, and dumped.

The unusual size of the excavator is indicated in the facts that the job is 100 feet long; the bucket which scoops out the earth weighs twelve tons, has a capacity of nine cubic yards, and is capable of holding a full-size salmon car.

Use of seaweed and burnt sponge for treating goiter was known to the ancients, but the fact that iodine was the curative agent was not discovered until 1850.

LOVELY MODEL FOR FIGURES

It's helpfully slimming, besides being so cool and smart. Here's a dress that will stretch your budget for you. It's so comfortably cool and smart to wear to so many places.

It's exceedingly becoming as sketched in waltz like all with national blue coin dots. Stripes, checks and gay floral prints could also be used very effectively. This model entirely in plain pastel in tub silk, pique, linen, etc., is also most attractive.

Style No. 104 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 20 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 145 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

.....

Town



BOSS: "Well, good-day. Please send one of the other applicants in!" PHYLLIS: "They haven't waited. They knew they had no chance if you turned me down."

Check Soil Drifting

Good Market In Holland If Price Is Right

Canadian barley is preferred by many in Holland due to its long, softer skin and a whiter flour when ground to be used as a feeding meal, states the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways.

Among the other advantages claimed for the Canadian product is its superior germinating power and the lack of odoriferousness noted in many competing varieties. Some buyers are willing to pay a premium for the Canadian barley but price in the Holland market is a governing factor.

Imports of Canadian barley into the Netherlands reached its peak in 1929 when Holland took over 41 per cent. of her total imports from Canada, but last year there was no imports of any consequence nor have there been any since the present year began. It is considered there is a bigger market in Holland for Canadian barley if Canadian exporters can meet the factor of price. The Netherlands, being an important livestock raising country with a small domestic production of cereals, is a large importer of all varieties of feeding grains.

Scoop Weighs Twelve Tons

Huge Machine Moves 500 Tons Of Earth An Hour

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European Wheat Market

Canadian Trade Commissioner Comments On Conditions

Europe can get along without Canadian wheat and will do so if the spread between the price of it and that from the Argentine and other soft wheat exporting countries is considered too broad.

"This was the pessimistic advice brought to Canada by J. C. McGillivray, Canadian trade commissioner to Holland, Switzerland and part of Germany, who returned home for vacation."

"They want our wheat to improve the quality of their flour," he said, "but they won't take it if they have to pay too much of a premium for it, and as they are the buyers, it is their judgment of what is too much that counts," he said.

Combination Is Better

Soybean And Corn Make Good Feed For Endstage

The use of the soybean alone for ensilage is not recommended but high quality feed has been produced by a combination of soybean and corn, mixed in the proportion of about one soybean and three parts corn.

The two crops can be grown together or they may be produced separately and mixed at the time of filling the silo. Harvesting will be easier and the mixture better obtained when the two crops are grown separately.

Early Quebec potatoes appeared on the Montreal market on June 26.

Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment insurance probably will be introduced in British Columbia in the near future if the Dominion government postpones action on this point. Hon. George M. Weir, British Columbia secretary and minister of education, declared in an address at Vancouver.

In Canada and the more northern latitudes and on the tops of mountains, the duration of sunlight during summer is much greater than on the lowlands or in places nearer the equator.

The sacred monkey of India is called the hoomanum.

Canada Was First Country In The World To Institute A Practical System Of Egg Grading

Require Delicate Care

Oyster Raising Is No Slip-Shod Business State Experts

Tasteful oysters, a delicacy meticulously prepared by the chef, need just as delicate care in their nurture, in the opinion of J. J. Cowie of Ottawa, secretary of the Biological Board of Canada. With Dr. A. T. Cameron, chairman of the board, he inspected the Ellerslie station in Prince Edward Island, where research work in the cultivation of oysters is proceeding.

"This station was established in first place to discover how Malpeque Bay could be restocked with oysters since the bay was denuded of that shell-fish some years ago, and in the second place the work is intended to develop and demonstrate the best oyster growing methods which may be applied in oyster areas throughout eastern Canada," they explained.

"This advice is especially valuable at the present time in connection with the leasing of areas by the department of fisheries," Mr. Cowie said.

Dr. A. H. Needler, the expert in charge of the work, has surveyed all the unproductive areas to the east of Malpeque Bay, and under his advice some of these will soon be leased for oyster culture.

This oyster raising business cannot be handled in a slipshod manner. The tasty shellfish demand a lot of care and study before they can be harvested in wholesale quantities.

Non-Profitable Producers

Heens Completing Mould By September Should Be Sold

Heens the complete their mould and have a complete set of feathers by September 1 should be sold as non-profitable producers. The hen that has not moulted by mid-September, is still laying eggs and will continue to do so as long as she is permitted to get a full supply of egg-making feed during the shortening days of fall. Natural moulting of the best layers comes after October 15 and will last for but a short time, providing the egg laying feeding schedule is maintained through the moulting period. The natural moulting of the poor layers comes with the first hot days of summer in June and lasts till fall. The poor layers do not get back to laying till after the late moulters because the poor layer is also a lazy hen and will not eat enough to keep her laying.

B.C. Plans Action

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Per capita consumption of eggs in Canada is the highest in the world—approximately 350 a year. In 1933 total consumption amounted to 8,600,000,000. Why is it that Canada favors eggs so much? One reason, undoubtedly, is that the Dominion is the only country in the world that has a system of egg grading, controlling and supervised by the Dominion Department of Agriculture from producer to consumer. Under this system only good eggs are allowed to reach the consumer. The consumer as companions with the ham or bacon ration or in the thousand or more ways in which eggs are used in the wide range of cooking.

Eggs also constitute an important item in the economic life of the country as a whole. In any business, their incomparable merit in many respects from a food point of view. Their marketable value last year, even at the lowest prevailing prices for several years, totalled about \$30,000,000.

Canada was the first country in the world to institute egg grading in any form. It was introduced in 1918. In that year the Dominion had a substantial surplus of eggs and British market loomed up as a possible outlet, but other countries were keen competitors. The officials of the Dominion Department of Agriculture decided in order to establish a market standard of quality that all eggs exported to other countries and British market should be graded as to quality, size and cleanliness and that the grades should be plainly indicated.

The introduction of graded eggs as the British market established an enviable reputation for Canadian eggs. Wholesalers, retailers and consumers have come to know and were buying. The element of uncertainty as to quality was removed with grading. Such eggs soon won a reputation for quality and were being shipped from other countries. The grading regulations were also applied to all eggs imported into Canada. It was not long before other countries followed Canada's lead in regard to egg grading.

Soon after the grading system for export eggs and interprovincial shipments came into effect, farmers began to see that the consumer was prepared to pay a higher price for an assured quality product. The advantages of grading began to be obvious to both producer and consumer. The per capita consumption of eggs in the Dominion was then about 16 dozen annually. By 1929 the per capita consumption was enacted to apply to domestic consumption. The Dominion officials concluded that if such rigorous standards were applied to eggs, there would be a good thing for the farmer, then he would benefit to a greater extent if the grading regulations were made completely effective from producer to consumer in the home market. The wisdom of this was soon made evident when the per capita consumption in 1924 rose to 25.5 dozen. At the present time it is between 29 and 30 dozen, the highest average of any country in the world.

There are two sound reasons why the Department of Agriculture has shown so much concern and zeal about graded or quality eggs. First, that they felt that the government has a responsibility in seeing the public obtain pure or good food. It is sound business in public health which embraces several factors. Second, by insuring that eggs are graded according to quality, the farmer gets the benefit of greater returns and the poultry industry is thus improved.

Quite naturally, the grading of any product does not meet with immediate approval on the part of all parties. The farmer having his eggs graded for the first time may, in fact, feel something approaching resentment. But he soon realizes that grading is of great advantage.

There are 25,000,000 laying hens on the farms of Canada.

Order Has Been Re-Issued

An order governing the importation of fresh fruit into Germany dated 1931 has recently been re-issued. Canada is specifically mentioned and all imports from the Dominion must be shipped direct in specified ports and subject on arrival to inspection for San Jose scale and Railroad Worm.

Baseball shoes cost \$16.50 a pair. They're made of kangaroo and the average player wears out two pairs of shoes during a single season.



A happy snapshot of the Sultan of Sokoto and his Prime Minister, the Waziri of Sokoto, as they enjoy the sea breezes en route to London from Lagos to visit England. Two other chieftains, the Emir of Gwandu and the Emir of Kano, with their cabinet ministers and wives, reached England at the same time to be guests of the British Government.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

An unusually severe heat wave in France caused the 84-cent Eiffel Tower to stretch eleven inches upward between sunrise and sunset, engineers said.

The total cost of Great Britain's extended air force program up to 1938 will be about \$100,000,000, the house of lords was informed by the secretary for air, Lord Londonderry.

France has decided to invite all the nations of the world to take part in a great international exhibition in Paris in 1937. Its estimated cost is \$20,000,000.

The British Columbia canned salmon pack during the year ending June 30, 1934, totalled 1,005,929 cases, the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange reported. In the preceding year the pack totalled \$90,256 cases. Hundreds of acres of sugar beets that failed to germinate because of the drought, have been plowed under by farmers in the Chatham district, according to W. H. Riddle, of the Ontario department of agriculture.

Premier T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia announced that a mountain in Mount Robson Park in the Columbia was named "Mount George Graham" in honor of Rt. Hon. George P. Graham.

Establishment of a free wheat market in the Soviet Union has been announced, and will take effect after delivery of the present harvest. The decision was made in June by the Communist party congress.

Hon. Irene Fairley, U.P.A. member for Alia and minister without portfolio in the provincial cabinet, announced at a U.P.A. constituency convention that she would not stand for nomination again.

Italy has accepted the British government's invitation to engage in conversations prior to the 1935 naval conference, and the Italian delegation will be in London at the end of the summer or the beginning of the fall.

Rannath Chawla, the first Indian to make a flight from India to England has started on the first stage of his planned flight around the world. He is going first through Baghdad, Aleppo and Istanbul, travelling eastward.

Canada's total exports of paper and manufactures of paper during June were \$7,277,829. This was lower than in May when the total was \$8,074,867, but considerably greater than June of last year when it was \$5,988,610.

A Unique Donation

Hon. Dr. Grenfell Procured Radiator For His Work In Labrador

How Sir Wilfred Grenfell once converted pearls into radiators is another of that Labrador physician knight's almost inexhaustible anecdotes, and he told this one as he sailed aboard the steamer New Newfoundland for his forty-something year in bleak Labrador.

"It was in Pittsburgh," Sir Wilfred recalled, "and the women there were not only exclusively good, but a number of them had long strings of pearls. 'Ladies,' I said, 'if each of you would give me just one pearl from those strings on which there are so many, I could buy some radiators and fight cancer at my hospital.'"

Sir Wilfred said it was agreed. He got the pearls, and bought the radiators.

Unearth Sea Serpent

Ancient Specimen Is Discovered By Geologists In Alabama

What may be the "daddy" of sea serpents, a monstrosity, has been unearthed in exploration of the Alabama geological department. Dr. Walter L. B. Jones, state geologist, disclosed recently.

"We have already taken out 30 feet of a 25-foot monstrosity near West Green, in Greene county, that probably is 70,000,800 years old," Dr. Jones said.

"And in the same county near Eatwau, we have unearthed a two-ton tortoise, possibly an odd. Both were encased in chalk of the cretaceous age."

"Then there was the plumber's daughter who went to church with her bride veil."

"Yes, and had to go back for her tulle."

The Canadian milling industry provides a market for about 15 million bushels of Canadian grown barley in the manufacture of flour products and feeds.

W. N. U. 2007

OGDEN'S "Cuts well that Smokes Well"



OKAY - YOU CAN GO ON YOUR HOLIDAYS TODAY - BUT LEAVE THIS PACKAGE OF TOBACCO - IT'S OGDEN'S!

OGDEN'S
CUT PLUG

Wheat Champion

Elfos Grever Is Winner At Saskatchewan Exhibition

Frank Isaacson, Elfors, Sask., winner of the world's championship at Chicago in 1933, was made wheat champion at Saskatchewan industrial exhibition. The sample of Reward wheat shown by Mr. Isaacson is possibly the same as captured in Chicago honor. H. J. Davies of Edfield, a nearby district, was second and Kalman Bakasak, Leask, provincial champion, was third in the reward class.

In Marquis, C. H. Conn, Aberdeen, first place with K. Conn of the same district second.

H. G. Newfield, Codette, who takes of a 40-bushel crop on his farm in the far northeast this year, was the leader in oats, and E. Thompson, Pathow, won the Speers trophy for the best peak of barley with his six-row sample. H. A. Myers, Vanscoy, led in two-row barley.



By Ruth Rogers

Canada's total exports of paper and manufactures of paper during June were \$7,277,829. This was lower than in May when the total was \$8,074,867, but considerably greater than June of last year when it was \$5,988,610.



The SAILOR "GAL" DRESS A FAVORITE WITH GROWING DAUGHTER-IT'S SO SMART

—PRACTICAL

Here's an attractive little model. Little daughter will be so proud to wear it. Don't you think it really suits her? And it's so easy to fasten for a very small outlay. You'll be surprised.

It can be white linen, peasant cotton, pique, lawn, etc. Make the sailor collar, the old belt of navy blue. A blue leather belt can be worn, if you prefer it.

The tailored sleeves with plaits are especially smart and cool. Similar plaits in the skirt allow plenty of freedom for action.

Another nice idea is to carry it out in nautical blue and white dotted pique with white pique trim.

Style No. 435 is designed for sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch contrasting with 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting and 3¼ yards of bias.

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Little Journeys In Science

RAYON

(By Gordon H. Guest, M.A.)

Rayon, or artificial silk, which has become in recent years a widely used product, resembles good paper in that it consists of pure cellulose. Four different processes have been perfected for its manufacture, but the viscose process is the most common. It is made from 80 per cent of the world's rayon production.

High grade bleached wood pulp (usually taken from spruce trees), is the starting point for the production of artificial silk. Canada supplies almost 40 per cent of the world's requirement of wood for this purpose. This material, which consists largely of cellulose, is treated for two hours with a weak solution of caustic soda, which results in the formation of alkali cellulose. Surplus moisture is squeezed out of this alkali cellulose, and the material is then torn to shreds, which are left for 24 hours in a closed vessel.

A liquid known by chemists as carbon disulphide is now added, producing a solution called viscose. This solution is allowed to "ripen" for a day or two, after which it is ready for spinning. This is accomplished by forcing the viscose through fine holes, into a preparation of dilute sulphuric acid. The acid causes the fine jets of liquid to change into threads, which are spun into the material we know as rayon.

This artificial silk is altogether different from the natural product. It lacks the tensile strength of pure silk, but it has a fine appearance, and is combined with its cheapness, has led to it being used extensively either alone or as a mixture with wool or cotton.

Noted Talking Bird Dead

Provided Amusement For Many Visitors To St. Louis Zoo

Jocko, famous talking Minn. one of the various Oriental starting-like birds, at the St. Louis zoo, is dead from old age.

Jocko amused zoo visitors for six years. His repertoire included the following phrases: "Hello jocko," "How do you like the zoo?" "Anybody home?" and "Boy, how much money you got?"

Jocko appeared in several talking newscasts. He will be replaced by another Minn. which was Jocko's understudy.

Laurence de Guzman, a Brazilian priest, was the recipient of the first aviation patent. It was granted to him by the king of Portugal after the priest had made a successful balloon ascension at Lisbon.

Macaroni products are said to have originated in China and Japan; but the Italians, who were using macaroni in the fourteenth century, learned about it from the Germans.

NEW CUNARD WHITE STAR LINER



—Cunard White Star Photo.

Making her first arrival at Montreal under the house flags of the new Cunard White Star Limited, the S.S. Laurentic, 16,000-ton liner, docked at Montreal Saturday, July 14, from Glasgow, Belfast and Liverpool. Her master is Captain R. Sewell Quinn, and she sailed out again from Montreal on her first departure under the new regime on July 20.

When Nature Steps In

U.S. Crop Reduction Program Is Not Needed

Nature, stepping in as an unexpected assistant to the United States government's crop reducing program, has made it overhauled a goal or two.

A survey showed that the figures aimed at in the five major divisions—wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and hogs—either have been virtually reached or surpassed.

Drought, insects and floods gave the reduction drive a mighty but unwanted boost along its course.

It has become apparent to directors of the plan that some surpluses they regarded as ominous a year ago would be needed to avoid short-cuts this year.

Wheat, the bread grain, averaged \$44,812,200 bushels during 1928-32. The government sought to cut that down to 718,000,370. Now the July report indicates a crop of only 483,622,000 bushels.

The cotton program promises to hit the mark closer. The average in 1928-32 was 14,657,000 bales and the farm administration sought to pull it down to 10,460,251 bales. Official indications now point to 10,195,342.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

CHEESE CAKE

½ cup butter
½ cup sugar
5 egg yolks (well beaten)
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon lemon rind
1 pound cottage cheese
2 tablespoons cornstarch
½ cup cream

Cream the butter and add the sugar. When thoroughly mixed, add the egg yolks, lemon juice and rind. Beat thoroughly. Put the cottage cheese through a colander or ricer several times until very fine. Add the cornstarch and sugar. Combine with the first mixture. Fold in beaten egg whites. Press corn flake pastry in the bottom of a spring form mold. Pour in the cake mixture. Sprinkle top with finely grated almonds, sugar and cinnamon. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until firm, about one hour.

MACEDONIE OF VEGETABLES

2 carrots, cooked and diced
1 cup peas, cooked
½ cup string beans, cooked
1 onion.
½ cup celery, sliced
2 teaspoons sugar
1 tablespoon butter
½ cup meat stock or bouillon
Salt and pepper.

Slice the onion. Fry until soft in the butter. Add the other ingredients. Simmer gently until the vegetables are well heated and the stock is absorbed. Other combinations may be used according to what one has on hand.

An Envious Record

Swiss Air Liners Operate Twelve Years With No Fatalities

Despite the natural difficulties faced by aviation in Switzerland, a notable record of efficiency has been set in commercial flying in this country.

Since the founding of the first commercial line in 1922, not one fatal accident has occurred on a Swiss line in the transportation of passengers.

The high standard of aviation in Switzerland is credited to a large extent to the ability of the pilots. In the Swissair, the chief air transport line, each of the pilots has had from eight to fifteen years' flying experience. All pilots employed by this organization must pass through the anxious and rigorous school of military aviation and are especially trained in blind flying and landings in the country generally.

On the express line—Zürich to Vienna—reputed to be the fastest in Europe, American aeroplanes are employed. These aeroplanes, because of their performance, have greatly improved the position of American aeronautical products in Europe.

The Swiss government, which is so satisfied with the results obtained that it is planning to use American aeroplanes throughout its entire air fleet.

Strange Ceremony

Hindu Funeral Of Indian Princess

Attracted thousands in Bagmati, Amazed villagers of Tooting, England, through a surrounding screen of canvas witnessed an exotic funeral ceremony as the body of the Princess Shumbhava Raj, beautiful wife of the Nepalese minister to Britain, wrapped in winding clothes, was borne on a ghat (funeral) built of fragrant wood, Indian oils and butter coating \$2500.

The ashes will be taken to India to be scattered on the sacred Ganges at Benares. Nepal, a forest kingdom in the foothills of the Himalayas to which white men are hardly credited with full sovereignty by the British government, which was represented at the funeral for which special permits had been granted to allow it to be held according to the ancient Hindu rituals.

Better Value For Money

British Postmaster-General Announces New Stamp Issue

Britain is to have new postage stamps this summer. The first announcement of the change was made by Sir Kingsley Wood, postmaster-general.

The main change will be in the preparation and in the appearance of the new stamps. The actual design and size will not be altered, but colors will be deeper.

"It will be better in appearance and quality than the present stamps—better value for the money," said an official of the post office.

The new stamps will be prepared by the photographic method instead of surface printing.

In order to ascertain the suitability of paper plates as cat's food, for searches have been made in Germany where potato flakes have been manufactured for a number of years. Based on the feeding value of the product, a conclusion has been reached that they may be used with satisfaction. Mixed with other feeding stuffs, they are said to be suitable for hogs and poultry.

Butterflies spend the cold winter months in various stages; some go through the winter as eggs, some in the chrysalis stage, some as larvae and some hibernates in adult form.

Church steeples are descended from the tower of Babel, architecturally, the ancient idea being to approach heaven as nearly as possible in worship.

Agricultural Notes

Interesting Items Gleaned From Many Sources

Cattle can eat poison ivy with impunity but dogs are poisoned by it.

For the past seven weeks, the amount of United States wheat in Canada has been shown as two bushels. On July 6 last year, the amount was 3,950,788 bushels.

In tests for feeding dairy cattle at Montana, it was found that the consumption of hay by growing heifers was increased by diluting molasses with anything over the hay.

With the exception of corn and sugar beets which show increases, there is little change in the acreages of late-sewn crops in 1934, according to the preliminary estimate.

The export of Canadian cattle to Great Britain for this year up to July 12 totalled 28,115 head as compared with 23,361 during the corresponding period of last year.

For the first 28 weeks of 1934, ending July 12, the number of hogs graded in Canada was 1,719,796, a decrease of 55,339 compared with the same period of last year.

Butter, raising and dried cranberries, wheat and wheat flour are the four Australian products which do not receive the benefits of the British preferential tariff when imported into Canada.

"Handpicked" in the Fruit and Honey Act, 1934, means that, as applied to apples, pears, peaches, apricots, and cherries, they will be considered handpicked unless they show evidence of rough handling or of having been on the ground.

The exporting of approximately a million pounds of Canadian poultry during the last three or four months has had a very beneficial effect on the Canadian market and has opened up an encouraging avenue of trade in subsequent developments—Egg and Poultry Market Review.

The thorn apple, a poisonous weed belonging to the nightshade and potato families, has a variety of names—Jamestown or Jimson weed, stramonium, devil's apple, mad apple, and stinkwort. Canadian Indians speak of it as the white man's plant. It was introduced into Canada among garden seeds.

Markings of weeds in the prairie provinces up to June 29, 1934, as compared with the corresponding period of 1932-33, were, figures within brackets being those for 1932-33: Manitoba, 27,753,972 (37,275,275) bushels; Saskatchewan, 108,479,159 (182,339,342) bushels; Alberta, 82,247,140 (90,043,307) bushels.

The methods used by our fathers are frequently held up to us as ideals. Many of these have been verified by scientific study, others have been disproven. I am sure our grandfathers tried to follow the best methods evolved by our forefathers and improve any of doubtful value. It is up to us to do the same. Science endeavors to establish the truth—J. F. Hickey, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Kentville, N.S.

Owes Freedom To King

Man Who Hurlled Bottle At Royal Car Discharged

A man who hurled a bottle at the royal party was discharged at police court hearing and, it was believed, had the king to thank for it.

The object was thrown as Their Majesties were motorizing to Edinburgh from Hartthill. It struck the pavement a few yards behind the royal car.

His Majesty expressed a wish the man be freed, it was understood.

Had Busy Holiday

During eight hours of liberty a ferret which escaped from its cage at night at a poultry farm in Masefield, England, killed 407 chickens. In its brief holiday it raided 20 poultry houses. When captured it was joyously starting to other adventures.

Prince George is to present to the Edinburgh Zoo three lion cubs given by the municipality of Edinburgh, Transvaal, during his present visit to South Africa.

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

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R. S. Sexton A. Hankin
Proprietors

Thursday, Aug. 16th, 1934

Mr. and Mrs. G. Turner, Edgar and daughter, Kathleen, left on a trip north on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Baleswicz, and three sons, who were visiting here, left for their home at Gull Lake, on Saturday.

Miss Helen Pawlak, who was attending the C.G.I.T. Girls' Camp at Sylvan Lake, arrived back this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. York and Mr. and Mrs. Matt, York and family left on Saturday on a trip to Paradise Valley.

Mrs. E. S. Sexton, grand-son, Lloyd, Miss V. Durr and A. Hankin, visited at Mr. and Mrs. H. McCullough's ranch, at Buffalo, over the week end.

The drought spell of the past few weeks received a little setback on Sunday night by a couple of light showers. Other light rains have fallen since, and the outlook now is for more abundant moisture.

Rural Dean W. D. Hassell, of Loversna, has recently received the appointment of a Canon of the Anglican Diocese of Qu'Appelle.

Mrs. J. N. Anderson received a telegram on Saturday, advising of the death of the father of Mr. Anderson — Mr. Louis Anderson, at Redwing, Minn. Mr. Anderson is at present away on a business trip to St. Churchill, Man.

Miss Mary Gillies, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, was visited over the week-end by her mother and sister, Mrs. J. G. Cottrell and daughter, Elizabeth of Hardisty. They motored over to Irvine, but are returning in a few days to take Miss Gillies with them on a holiday vacation.

Weather in Kansas

A Kansas newspaper recently contained the following little note on the weather in that state: "With grass-hoppers four deep on the level in eastern

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jack rabbits blocking the high
ways, temperatures around 100
in the shade and a shower of
gravel from every thunder-
bolt that comes up regularly
at sundown, there really isn't
much to say about the weather
or."



Stomach Trouble

Sweeping statements are dangerous because they are actually too specific, and also because, as they are general, they ignore what is unusual but important. Nevertheless, we find it necessary to make a sweeping statement to the effect that most stomach trouble, usually described as "indigestion," does not come from the stomach itself, but is due to the person who owns the stomach.

First of all, let us qualify our remarks by stating that appendicitis, gall-bladder infections, and ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, unfortunately exist only too often. They cause stomach trouble, and the only way to cure such forms of stomach trouble is to treat the appendix, gall-bladder or ulcers. Leaving these, and returning to the statement that it is the person who owns the stomach, rather than the stomach itself, who is to blame, we say that, by far, the most common causes of stomach trouble are emotional upsets, fatigue, and indigestion in eating.

Everyone knows that fear may make the throat dry, and also that the mouth actually waters at the smell or sight of attractive foods. The stomach too waters at the same time as the mouth. This watering of mouth and stomach is their proper preparation for the reception and digestion of food. It does not occur when we are angry, worried, tired or disgusted.

The stomach and the intestines have strong muscular walls which contract, forcing the food contents of these organs along. It has been shown by X-ray examinations that excitement, worry, tenseness, or other strong emotional influences will stop the muscular activity of the digestive tract and so bring digestion to an end; thus, the upset which follows the hurried lunch or rush for a train may be accounted for.

During the period of digestion, the stomach receives an extra supply of blood as does any other organ at a time when it is most active. If this required extra blood supply is diverted away from the stomach by too much activity, such as games, etc., directly after meals, it follows that trouble may be expected.

A great number of people believe that they are unable to eat some particular food. Most of these beliefs have grown out of an unhappy association with the food question. Digestion may have been faulty for any one of a number of reasons, but ever after, the particular food which is blamed for the upset is regarded with fear and suspicion, which, in turn, may cause trouble if the food is taken. The fussy, apprehensive person is sure to have digestive trouble.

Some foods are more readily digested than others, but unless the stomach is overloaded at one time, with foods that are difficult to digest, in the sense that it takes time for the gastric juice to penetrate or that the foods are fibrous, rough or irritating, we can say that foods

do not, as a rule, cause stomach trouble.

In Unity Is--

At a recent wedding the bride was Miss Jane Helper and the groom was Mr. Newton Lord. The bridegroom, however, was very angry when he saw in the newspaper an account of their wedding headed in the usual way: "Lord-Helper."

Control of Financial Policy, What It Means

His Holiness Pope Pius XI says: "Control of financial policy is control of the very life blood of the entire economic body. . . . immense power and despotic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few. . . . this power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those, who because they exercise it, and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that very reason supplying, so to speak, the very life-blood of the entire economic body, and in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will."

Trenchant understanding words, which justify the parliamentary and government

oversight and regulation of all financial institutions that gather together and administer the savings of the people, which is the basis of the monetary power. — Times-Herald, Moose Jaw.

Contributions of Science-cont.

est strips as compared to the open prairie. He also referred to the conservation of water in some of the dry districts of the west by tree planting.

During the past four years the marketing of wheat by feeding to turkeys, instead of selling direct, showed profit on the wheat they marketed on the turkey route as high as 800 per cent. Mr. Pugh said, "While the west worried about drought, we should be encouraged by the fact that wheat was originally a dry land plant, growing wild in Palestine, and that it had taken thousands of years to develop it into a moisture loving plant. It should take only a short time to re-develop varieties to be a drought resistant crop of good milling qualities," he quoted Sir John Russell.

Also, science is making valuable contributions to industry, and there is an increased interest in laboratory control, both in the manufacture and distribution of merchandise, and in time the consumer will insist on

tested and reliable goods, Mr. Pugh forecast. He envisaged the automatically heated and cooled home of the future as being made available to both urban and rural communities by the greater distribution of electric power to most of the settled districts, as the west has cheap coal for power development as well as hydro possibilities.

Harold Boyd, left on Saturday for Toronto University, where he will resume his medical studies.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brodie have returned from a vacation trip.

Velma Leach, of Calgary, is visiting with Mrs. A. K. McNeill.

John Sandereck is home after a trip through the eastern provinces. He visited with Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hlodgett and Len Northcott, at Detroit; Mi-

munester, at Montreal and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Balde, at Winnipeg.

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Summer Requirements

Pink Salmon, 7 tins	1.00
Corn Beef, 7 tins	15c.
Sardines, 9 tins for	50c.
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Pea Nut Butter, 2lb. tin for	35c.

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